

Cromwell

E. MURRELL,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
CROMWELL.

All kinds of WATCHES, CLOCKS, and
MUSICAL BOXES cleaned
and repaired.
Jewellery made and repaired.—Pipes mounted.

Observe the address:
NEXT MARSH'S BRIDGE HOTEL.



THE CROMWELL BAKERY.

J. SCOTT,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,
Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Families waited on for orders, and Bread
regularly delivered in all parts of the district



CROMWELL BUTCHERY
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL),

OWEN PIERCE - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Meat of all descriptions always on
hand, and sold at the Lowest Prices.



FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,
(Wholesale and Retail).

JAMES DAWKINS - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams,
Bacon, &c., always on hand.

* * Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout
the district.

BEEF, BY THE QUARTER, 3½d per lb.

S W A N B R E W E R Y,
CROMWELL.

GOODGER AND KUHTZE,
Proprietors.

GOODGER AND KUHTZE are now prepared
to supply their unrivalled XXXX ALES in any
quantity.

Orders left with Mr G. W. GOODGER, Crom-
well, or at the Brewery, will be promptly at-
tended to.

To FARMERS.

GOODGER AND KUHTZE will be purchasers
during the forthcoming season of any quantity
of GOOD MALTING BARLEY.

GOODGER & KUHTZE.

A RROW FLOUR MILLS.

To Runholders, Storekeepers, Bakers,
and others.

Messrs BUTEL BROS. have much pleasure
in announcing that they have appointed D. O.
JOLLY & Co., of Cromwell, as their agents for
the sale of their SILK-DRESSED FLOUR,
BRAN, and POLLARD.

JOLLY & Co. will be prepared to promptly
execute orders within a radius of Sixty Miles.

FLOUR GUARANTEED.—TERMS LIBERAL.

D. MACKELLAR,
ACCOUNTANT and

GENERAL AGENT.

Star of the East Quartz Mining
Company, Registered;
Colleen Bawn Quartz Mining Com-
pany, Registered;
Kawarau Bridge Company (Messrs
McCormick, Grant, & Richards).

AGENT for The Norwich Union Fire Insurance
Company.

Office: Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Mechanical Drawings furnished.—Specifications
prepared.

Cromwell

CHEAP DRAPERY AND CLOTHING STORE.

COME EARLY AND SEE J. SOLOMON'S STOCK NOW OPENED

OUT OF

New Autumn and Winter Goods.

NEW MILLINERY

NEW DRAPERY

NEW CLOTHING

NEW BOOTS

NEW FANCY GOODS

&c. &c. &c.

It is impossible within the limits of an advertisement to GIVE AN IDEA of the
EXTENT AND VARIETY of the New Stock.

ONE CALL WILL CONVINCE ANYONE it is the BEST and CHEAPEST
IN CROMWELL.

J. S. is determined to continue SELLING CHEAP throughout the Winter.

Purchase your Winter Outfit from the

CHEAP DRAPERY STORE

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY.

CROCKERYWARE:

A GREAT SACRIFICE IN CONSEQUENCE OF GIVING UP THIS BRANCH.

MILLINERY & DRESSMAKING

Under the management of Mrs Solomon.

J. S O L O M O N,

THE ORIGINAL CHEAP DRAPER.

(Premises lately occupied by the Bank of New Zealand.)

J. R. GOWAN,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,
AND CONVEYANCER,

C R O M W E L L . L.

WILLIAM TAYLOR,
BOOTMAKER,

MELMORE STREET, CROMWELL

Has a large and varied stock of Boots and Shoes
on hand, of the best quality.

An inspection of the stock is invited.

Boots and Shoes made to order in the latest and
most approved fashion.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

PRICES MODERATE.

NOTICE.

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!

The Cromwell Coal Works will in future be
carried on by WILLIAMS & HAYES, who
have much pleasure in calling the attention of
the inhabitants of the Cromwell District to their
New Seam of Coal, which is far superior to any
hitherto obtained in the same works, or in any
other portion of the District. They therefore
respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage
heretofore bestowed, with the conviction
that that patronage will be deserved.

All orders entrusted to us will be attended to
at once, and on the shortest notice, as we intend
to keep a good supply of coals at the pit-mouth.
Coals delivered anywhere, either in or out of the
district; and lowest cartage prices charged.

20s. per ton at the Works.
32s. " delivered.
16 bags to the ton.

WILLIAMS & HAYES,
Coal Works, Cromwell.

F. SANSON, SADDLER
AND HARNESS-MAKER,

Deals to inform the public that he is carrying on
business at the Premises lately occupied by Mr
Raven, in Cromwell, and trusts, by strict attention
and moderate charges, to merit the public
patronage.

Collars, Pack-saddles, and Harness of every
description made on the premises.

Repairs done on the shortest notice.

Kawarau Gorge

KAWARAU GORGE COALPIT AND LIME-KILN.

The undersigned begs to announce that the
above pit is in splendid working order, and that
he is raising coals of an excellent quality.

In connection with the pit, he is also working
a LIME-KILN, and is prepared at a day's no-
tice to supply first-class building lime in any
quantity, and at reasonable rates.

J. W. ROBERTSON.

Bannockburn

BANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE, DOCTOR'S FLAT, BANNOCKBURN, (On the Main Road to the Nevis).

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, Boots, and HOUSE-
HOLD REQUISITES of all descriptions
kept in Stock.

The Goods, being obtained DIRECT from
Dunedin, are retailed at the LOWEST POS-
SIBLE PRICES.

N.P.—Good Stabling, Horse Feed, &c.

JOHN RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR.

BANNOCKBURN TIMBER YARD AND CARPENTER'S SHOP.

JAMES TAYLOR,

CROMWELL TIMBER AND IRON YARD,
Begs to inform the Residents of BANNOCKBURN,
NEVIS, POTTERS, &c., that in order to meet the
increasing requirements of those districts, he
has opened a Branch Establishment at Doctor's
Flat, opposite Mr Richards' Store.

A good supply of TIMBER and IRON for
Building and Mining purposes always on hand.

Best Material and Workmanship Cheap for Cash.



WILLIAM SUTHERLAND & CO.,
(Late of Logantown),

GENERAL BLACKSMITHS & FARRIERS,
Beg to intimate to Mining Companies and the
public generally that they have removed to
QUARTZVILLE, next to HAZLETT'S Carrick
Range Hotel, where they hope, by strict atten-
tion to business and reasonable charges, to merit
a share of their patronage.

CARRICK RANGE HOTEL, QUARTZVILLE.

CHARLES PEAKE,

Proprietor.

The Proprietor, having recently purchased the
above well-known and centrally-situated Hotel,
is now in a position to offer first-class accommo-
dation to all who may favour him with their
patronage.

The Premises are fitted up and furnished on
the most complete scale, and the arrangements
for the comfort of visitors and travellers are
second to none in the district.

COMMODIOUS BILLIARD ROOM,
fitted with one of Julius Paser's full-sized table

AN EXCELLENT SIX-STALLED STABLE,
with careful groom always in attendance.

183 CHARLES PEAKE.

Albertown

A L B E R T H O T E L, STORE, & POST-OFFICE, A L B E R T O W N.

H. NORMAN

Begs to intimate that he has made very exten-
sive improvements in the above old establish-
ment, and can now offer unrivalled accommoda-
tion, both for man and horse.

A large stock of GENERAL STORES & DRAPERY
always on hand.

Old acquaintances will please remember
that they can still make themselves perfectly at
home at

H. NORMAN'S,
ALBERTOWN.

Luggate

ALBION HOTEL AND STORE

LUGGATE,

28 miles from Cromwell, on the main road to Lake Wanaka).

H. MAIDMAN Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel possesses every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of travellers.

Groceries, Clothing, Drapery, Ironmongery, Mining Tools, &c., &c., constantly on hand, at Cromwell prices.

GOOD STABLING.

N.B.—District Post Office.

Wanaka

WANAKA HOTEL, PEMBROKE

The above hotel, which is delightfully situated on the margin of the Wanaka Lake, offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker advantages rarely to be met with.

The scenery in the neighbourhood is exceedingly picturesque; and on an island in the Lake there is excellent rabbit-shooting.

An excellent Four-stalled STABLE, and a PADDOCK, for horses.

THEODORE RUSSELL,

Proprietor.

Arrowtown

R. P R I T C H A R D,

Wholesale and Retail Storekeeper,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,

ARROWTOWN.

The largest and best-assorted stock of Wines, Spirits, Groceries, and Provisions in the district.

A well-assorted stock of Boots and Shoes, Drapery, &c.

Agent for

T. ROBINSON & Co., Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, Dunedin and Melbourne.

Queenstown



THE Right Man in the Right Place.

W. J. BARRY

AT THE

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL,
QUEENSTOWN.

The accommodation at the PRINCE OF WALES is unsurpassed. New rooms have lately been erected for private families; and visitors may depend upon every convenience and comfort combined with moderate charges.

HOT DRINKS.

Hot Purl; hot spiced Ale and Porter; Coffee Royal; hot Coffee and Milk. Steamer always going.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL

Corner of Beach and Rees Streets,
QUEENSTOWN.

COACHES! COACHES!

Y E E N D A N D P O P E beg to inform the travelling public that on and after FRIDAY, 20th MARCH, they will extend their line of Coaches from

DUNEDIN and LAWRENCE to
QUEENSTOWN,

via Teviot, Clyde, and Cromwell; leaving the Empire Hotel, Dunedin, for Lawrence, every morning, at 9 a.m.; and leaving Armstrong's Commercial Hotel, Lawrence, for Clyde every TUESDAY and SATURDAY morning; returning from Cox's Port Philip Hotel, Clyde, MONDAYS and FRIDAYS, in conjunction with the Queenstown Coach.

This line will be well found with quiet and steady horses; good and comfortable coaches will be provided, under the management of experienced drivers; passengers may therefore rely on travelling with safety and comfort.

FARES.

Through from Dunedin to Clyde £2 10
" " Queenstown £3 10

Intermediate stages and parcels at proportionate rates.

BOOKING OFFICES.

Empire Hotel Dunedin
Armstrong's Commercial Hotel .. Lawrence
Cox's Port Philip Hotel Clyde
Richardt's Hotel Queenstown.

Y E E N D & P O P E

CARRICK RANGE WATER SUPPLY CO., REGISTERED.

Nominal Capital £12,000,
In 12,000 shares of £1 each.

SECOND ALLOTMENT OF SHARES.

DIRECTORS.

Mr JAMES TAYLOR Mr JOHN MARSH
,, JAMES HAZLETT ,, WILLIAM GRIFFITHS
,, DAVID A. JOLLY ,, WM. GOLDSMITH
Mr JAMES STUART.

An extraordinary meeting of shareholders was held in the Company's office on Wednesday, 11th February, 1874, at which it was resolved to reopen the share list of the Company, which, it will be recollect, was closed upon the 1st of December last, and up till which time 2195 shares had been taken up.

The same meeting authorised the Directors to borrow the sum of £4000 from the Government, to aid in carrying on the works if it were found necessary. It was unanimously felt that even if it should not be required, the power to draw upon such a sum would give increased stability to the Company.

Eleven and a half miles of the race have been already completed, at a cost of nearly £3000, and there only remain now a little more than six and a half miles to be finished before the race is complete. During the progress of these six miles, creeks will be crossed from which seventeen sluiceheads of water are granted to the Company, independently of the Coal Creek supply. About four chains at the present time only remain to be cut, before a creek is reached from which two heads are granted. The Directors at the same time do not wish to conceal the fact that the completion of the six miles will be attended with as much difficulty as was met with in the first eleven and a half miles.

The Directors feel assured that the merits of the Carrick water scheme are too well known and recognised to require many remarks from them. The water will, when brought in, command one of the largest sluicing and quartz mining districts in Otago, and one which only requires a supply of water to develop its hitherto almost untouched resources. As an instance of the demand which at present exists for water on the Carrick, it may be mentioned that the sum of five pounds per week is now paid by the United Star and Oak and Elizabeth quartz companies for a supply which cannot be said to equal one-quarter of a sluicehead.

Under all the circumstances briefly indicated above, the Directors expect to be well supported in further prosecuting the undertaking. Eight of the local shareholders who were present at the extraordinary meeting were so well satisfied with the progress of the work, that their names were put down at the conclusion of the meeting for 780 additional shares.

The conditions under which shares will be allotted are as follows:—Two shillings and sixpence to be paid upon application, and the balance in monthly instalments of two shillings and sixpence each.

D. MACKELLAR,
Manager.

The applications for shares in the Carrick Range Water Supply Company (second issue) will be considered and determined on the 1st of July next ensuing, or at the first meeting of Directors thereafter he'd.

Mr W. ORAM BALL, of Dunedin, and Mr W.M. HAYES, of Lawrence, are authorised to receive applications on behalf of the Company.

D. MACKELLAR,
Manager.

F O R S A L E.

The COTTAGE on the Carrickton Road, near the Caledonian claim.—Apply to

JAMES TAYLOR,
Cromwell.

CROMWELL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Reading-room is open to Subscribers on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

The Library contains an extensive variety of Books in every department of literature; and about £40 worth of New Works is expected to arrive shortly from Great Britain.

All the Provincial Newspapers, and a number of English Papers and Periodicals, are regularly received for the use of Subscribers.

Annual Subscription, £1 1s; Half-Yearly, 12s 6d; Quarterly, 7s 6d.

J U L E S L A F O N T A I N E,

WHEELWRIGHT,

MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL,

Is prepared to execute all orders and repairs intrusted to him.

Opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

PRINTING
THE ART PRESERVATIVE OF ALL ARTS.

CROMWELL ARGUS

General Printing Office,

MELMORE TERRACE.

MATTHEWS & MACKELLAR,

MERCANTILE AND DECORATIVE

PRINTERS,

EXECUTE ORDERS FOR

PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND

In the most modern styles of the Art.

BOOK AND PAMPHLET WORK

Unsurpassed in the Colony.

PLAIN, ENAMELLED, CARDS

COLORED,

EMBOSED

In endless variety of style.

ADMISSION TICKETS

For Balls, Concerts, Lectures, Entertainments

Soirees, &c. &c.

BALL PROGRAMMES,

NEWEST STYLES.

Business & Invitation Circulars,

Printed in New and Elegant Type,

ON FINE POST OR FANCY NOTE PAPER.

MINING COMPANIES' SCRIP

(Superior to Lithographed)

ON FIRST-CLASS LOAN PAPER.

POSTERS,

ANY SIZE,

BLACK OR COLOURED INKS.

ILLUMINATED SHOW-CARDS,

SUPERB DESIGNS,

In Coloured Inks or Gold Bronze.

Receipt and Delivery Books

Neatly printed and strongly bound.

Catalogues, Hand Bills, Programmes

Labels, Memo's, Societies' Rules,

Bags and Wrapping Papers,

Prospectuses, Envelopes,

Ale & Porter Labels,

Circular Labels,

—AND—

EVERY OTHER KIND OF PRINTING!

The Cromwell Argus

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON,

And delivered the same day.

BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS, THROUGHOUT THE

DISTRICT.

SUBSCRIPTION:

SIX SHILLINGS & QUARTER.

CASUAL ADVERTISEMENTS:

Each insertion under four, per inch..... 3/-

On four or more insertions, a reduction of 25%.

STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS

On still more liberal terms.

The charge for Birth and Marriage Announcements is Half-a-crown each, payable at the time of insertion.

A Pleasant Night.

One night last winter young Mullen of Newcastle, who feared that the lady he loved was entertaining another admirer, determined to climb a tree in the yard, from which he could see into the sitting-room in the second-storey, where the young woman was supposed to be. Just as he got himself fixed in a comfortable position commanding the window, some one upon the inside pulled the curtain down. Then Mullen made up his mind to descend. It was very dark, and just as he began to slide down the trunk Mullen heard a dog barking furiously beneath, and looking down he saw a large animal capering about apparently very eager to nip Mr Mullen's legs. Then Mullen suddenly climbed up the tree again, and endeavoured to drive the dog off, but the more he spoke to the brute the more it darted around and barked. Then Mullen came down as low as he dared, and tried to coax the animal, but this only made him hop about and howl more furiously than ever. So it became apparent that Mullen would have to spend the night in the tree. He fixed himself as comfortably as he could in a crotch of the limbs, and kicked his legs and moved his arms to keep himself from freezing to death. Several times when he thought the dog was asleep he attempted to descend, but each time the brute began to caper about. By the time daylight arrived Mullen was so benumbed with cold that he could hardly use his hands; but, as the sky grew brighter, he leaned over to examine his persecutor, and to his amazement he found that it was his own dog, which, unknown to him, had followed him to the tree and had barked and capered only to express its delight at the prospect of Mullen's coming down and going home. The suddenness with which Mullen reached the ground is said to have been remarkable, and the language used by him bad. He has some of the rheumatism which he got on that night in his bones yet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The copper tips for boys' boots proving very serviceable, we are informed, by a Boston (U.S.) paper, that a new style of trousers has been invented in that city, for the special use of lads who rather excel in wearing out ordinary clothing. The articles made are described as having a copper seat, sheet-iron knees, riveted seams, and waterproof pockets, warranted to hold broken eggs in safety. Doubtless the materials are strong and lasting, but we fear the lads will hardly take pleasure in wearing such.

The gentlemen who amused themselves on Thursday night by obstructing the business of the Provincial Council, continued to keep up the fun until a very early hour on Friday morning. They were caught napping, however, shortly after four o'clock; and in spite of their efforts, the objectionable item was passed. While Mr De Lantour was talking to another member, the question was put by the Chairman of Committee before another amendment was proposed, and the item, "Goldfields Secretary, £400," was at once carried. Mr De Lantour maintained that at the moment the question was put, he was on his legs for the purpose of moving an amendment; but an appeal was vainly made to the Speaker, who upheld the decision of the Chairman. The other items under the head of "Superintendent and Executive Council," were then agreed to, and the House adjourned at 4.10 a.m.—*Daily Times*.

A terrible discovery was made in the Provincial Council building early on Friday morning. There was every prospect of honourable members being detained until breakfast time, and most of them endeavoured at intervals to break the monotony of the thing by short adjournments to the refreshment room up-stairs. At 2 o'clock a.m. the P.B. ran out, and soon after the tea and coffee; while a little later, we are given to understand, there was not a drop of anything save cold water to be had. The attendant had not taken the precaution to lay in a stock, and in consequence had to roam over the city, at three in the morning, to endeavour to buy or borrow what honourable members wanted. We believe he succeeded to the extent of a bottle or two of spirits and a small package of tea. When next he hears that certain members intend to take advantage of the forms of the House, we have no doubt he will see that his shelves are full.—*Daily Times*.

There is a famous prescription in use in England for the cure of drunkenness, by which thousands are said to have been assisted in recovering themselves. The prescription came into notoriety through the efforts of John Vine Hall, commander of the steamship Great Eastern. He had fallen into such habitual drunkenness that his most earnest efforts to reclaim himself proved unavailable. At length he sought the advice of an ancient physician, who gave him a prescription, which he followed faithfully for seven months. At the end of that time he had lost all desire for liquor, although he had many times been led captive by a debasing appetite. The prescription, which he afterwards published, and by which so many drunkards have been assisted to reform, is as follows:—Sulphur of iron, 5 grains; magnesia, 10 grains; peppermint water, 11 drachms; spirit of nutmeg, 1 drachm; twice a day. The preparation acts as a tonic and stimulant, and so partially supplies the place of the accustomed liquor, and prevents the absolute physical and moral prostration which follows a sudden breaking off from the use of stimulating drinks.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
COLONIAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL ... £2,000,000,
In 400,000 shares of £5 each.

To be offered to the public by a first issue of one-half, viz., 200,000 shares, to be called up as follows:—

Five Shillings on application; 10s on allotment; 5s two months after allotment; 5s four months after allotment; 5s six months after allotment; which will amount to £300,000 paid-up capital at the end of six months.

No further call will be made for twelve months after the Bank is first opened in Dunedin, and future calls will not exceed 5s per share, to be made, if required, at intervals of not less than three months thereafter.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Hon. Matthew Holmes
W. A. Tolmie, M.H.R.
R. Oliver, M.P.C., Oliver and Ulph
Dr Webster, M.P.C., Runholder
J. M. Ritchie, Russell, Ritchie, and Co.
Charles Nichols, Dalgety, Nichols, and Co.
James Rattray, Dalgety, Nichols, and Co.
J. L. Butterworth, Butterworth Bros.
Robert Wilson, R. Wilson and Co.
Keith Ramsay, Jetty-street
George M. Bell, Runholder, Southland
John Cormack, of Morrison and Company,
Blue Spur
Captain J. T. Boyd
B. C. Haggitt, Provincial Solicitor
Alexander Burt, A. and T. Burt
C. S. Reeves, M.P.C.
James Marshall, Marshall and Copeland
James Copeland, Cumberland-street
W. J. M. Larnach, Guthrie and Larnach
Daniel Campbell, Great King-street
H. S. Fish, jun., Princes-street
W. M. Hodgkins, of Howorth and Hodgkins
R. H. Leary, High-street
J. H. Harris, Solicitor
William Fraser, of Strode and Fraser, Runholders
J. Logan, Runholder
Walter Miller, Runholder
J. A. Connell, of Connell and Moodie
W. D. Stewart, Barrister
M. Price, Dunedin
J. S. Webb, Webb and Fulton
J. Brown, sen.
C. R. Chapman, Barrister
The Hon. James Patterson
The Hon. John McLean, Redcastle, Oamaru
W. Gellibrand, Runholder
D. F. Main, Barrister-at-Law
W. J. Button, Burton Brothers
J. R. Jones, Harbour Steam Company
Charles Ziele, Rattray-street
James Hazlett, Merchant, Clyde
John Reid, Elderslie, Oamaru
Robert Gillies, Gillies and Street
Donald Reid, M.H.R.
C. R. Howden, Distiller, Cumberland-street
Charles Reid, Princes-street
K. Glendinning, Ross and Glendinning
Dr Edward Hulme
John Douglas, Runholder, Mount Royal
J. T. Wright, Wright, Stephenson and Co.
G. F. Reid, Stafford-street
R. Paterson, Paterson and McLeod
R. M. Robertson, Distiller, Rattray-street
James Shand, M.P.C.
William Barron, Barron, Grant, and Co.
William Park, Park and Curle
George Elliott Barton, Barrister-at-Law
W. D. Murison, Editor *Daily Times*
Charles de V. Teschemaker, Runholder, Taipo, Oamaru
David Proudfoot, Railway Contractor
Horace Bastings, M.P.C.
W. North, North and Scoular
Hugh McNeil, Briscoe and Co.
John Bathgate, R.M.
E. B. Cargill, Cargills and McLean
H. J. Walter, Mansie-street
R. K. Murray, Rattray-street
James Black, Black and Thomson
Marcus Hume, Dunedin
James Allan, M.P.C., East Taieri
William Snow, Outram, West Taieri
A. J. Smyth, Contractor
Thomas Birch, Merchant
Ed. Herbert, Lawrence
Robert Pritchard, Arrow
Walter Inder, Naseby
M. J. Malaghan, Queenstown
Job Wain, Mansie-street
James Fulton, R.M.
John Scanlan, Scanlan Brothers, Princes-street
William Kennedy, Rattray-street
Edmund Smith, Dunedin Savings Bank
George Proudfoot, Railway Contractor
C. W. Flexman, Wool Merchant
John Macgregor, C.E.
W. H. Cutten, late Commissioner of Crown Lands
John Reid, of Corner Bush, Merton
Gilbert Matheson, of Matheson Brothers, Dunedin
Henry Orbell, Runholder, The River, Waikouaiti.
With power to add to their number.

BANKERS.

The Union Bank of Australia
The Bank of Australasia.

PROSPECTUS.

1st. The great want of a thoroughly Colonial Banking Institution for the whole Colony of New Zealand having long been felt, it has been determined by the Provisional Committee to supply the same by placing before the public the present carefully-considered scheme, with the full confidence that it will meet with very general support.

2nd. As a first step, it is proposed to offer to the people of this Colony one-half of the nominal capital, or 200,000 shares, in fair proportions to each of the Provinces throughout New Zealand, on the basis of the respective populations of each Province, reserving the other half to be disposed of hereafter, as the rapid progress of the Colony may demand and shareholders may decide; but in no instance will any of the remaining shares be offered for sale out of the Colony without having first been offered to the colonial holders, nor will any but a New Zealand Register be kept.

3rd. It is intended that the Head Office of the

Bank shall be in Dunedin, and that a General Manager of high professional standing shall be appointed to guide the operations of the Bank; and also that a Board of qualified Directors shall be elected from among the Committee to advise with the General Manager, and generally watch the interests of the whole institution.

4th. As soon as a sufficient number of shares shall have been applied for to warrant the commencement of business, the Head Office will be opened in Dunedin, in suitable premises already secured under offer, and thereafter Branches will gradually be opened in the chief centres of settlement throughout the colony.

5th. It will be the chief aim of the promoters of this Bank to aid and conserve alike the interests of the whole community in this Colony. The Mercantile, Trading, Pastoral, Agricultural, Mining, Artisan, and Labouring Classes will each have fair treatment and support from the Colonial Bank. To the Mining interest, special attention will be given, with a desire to acquire for the Miners the Mint value of their gold, whether in large or small quantities, and until such value can be ascertained a liberal advance will be made upon any gold deposited for the purposes of coinage.

6th. It is not intended by the Promoters that this Bank shall purchase gold, but merely be prepared to make advances upon it until realised, in the same manner that it will be ready to do upon wool, grain, or other produce.

7th. The amounts of New Zealand money in the hands of the three Banks from Australia trading in the Colony on the 31st December last, as shown by their several returns furnished to the Government, appear thus, without giving odd numbers:

	Deposits.	Circulation.	Total.
Union Bank of Australia	£870,000	£123,254	£993,425
Bank of New South Wales	560,000	104,849	664,849
Bank of Australasia	193,000	38,962	231,962

Showing a total of £1,890,236 or nearly two millions of money belonging to colonists entrusted to Boards of Directors in Melbourne or Sydney to control or manipulate as it may please their tastes, or as it may be convenient for the good of commerce in Victoria or New South Wales, or for the benefit of their exchange operations in those Colonies.

8th. The Promoters, in placing the foregoing facts before the people of this Colony, desire to point out the very great disadvantages that colonists are sure to labour under by leading—or rather giving—such a large sum of money, as stated above, to foreign Banks, to be lent back to the people here at very high rates of interest, and on most arbitrary conditions. They therefore have no hesitation in suggesting the prudence and wisdom of the colonists keeping within their own domain the absolute control of their own moneys; as by so doing they will most effectually destroy the risk of future monetary disturbances which they have had on more than one occasion to deplore in the past, brought about solely by some crisis that has occurred in one or other of the Australian Colonies, where the real interests of the foreign Banks most strongly take root.

9th. It has been determined by the Promoters that the first issue of 200,000 shares shall be conducted by Committees, to be appointed severally in the chief city in each Province; and no shares will be given or reserved to the Promoters; but each member of the Provisional Committee is willing to become a subscriber for the number of shares standing opposite to his name. [The Provisional Committee have already subscribed among themselves for 25,745 shares, which they are prepared to take if allotted to them.]

10th. It is proposed at the issue of shares above referred to, that 5s per share be paid on application; that 10s per share be paid on allotment; that a call of 5s per share be made and payable two months after allotment; that a second call of 5s per share be made and payable four months after allotment; and that a third call of 5s per share be made and payable six months after allotment;—making together 30s paid up per share. No further call to be made within twelve months of the Bank first commencing business in Dunedin; after which, future calls will not exceed 5s per share, nor be made at shorter intervals than three months between each call.

11th. The Act of Incorporation for this Bank will be so framed as to admit the liability of the shareholders to twice the amount of their shares, the same as other Banks.

12th. As a thoroughly Colonial institution, the Promoters have much pleasure in strongly recommending THE COLONIAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND to the support of all colonists having the real welfare of New Zealand at heart. Such an institution is much wanted at the present time, and as the development of the colony proceeds, its usefulness will also increase and be more and more appreciated, both as an investment for the savings of the people and as a useful Bank. Judging from the influence and sound experience possessed by the promoting members of Committee, it is certain that no similar institution has ever yet been launched in the Southern Hemisphere under better auspices.

Applications for shares will now be received at the Temporary Offices of the Bank, High-street (late Club), Dunedin, where forms of application and full information can be obtained; or at Messrs Hallenstein and Co.'s, Cromwell.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Date..... 1874.

TO THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE

OF

THE COLONIAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

GENTLEMEN,

I hereby make application for shares in the above Company, and hand you therewith the sum of £ , being the amount of Five Shillings per share deposit on the same; and I agree to take the said shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and I further agree to subscribe to the Articles of Association when required to do so.

I am, Gentlemen, yours truly,

Signature.....

Name in full.....

Occupation.....

Address.....

BEST PORT WINE

FOR INVALIDS

Can be obtained of D. A. JOLLY & Co.

Price, 63s per dozen.

CAUTION.—Spurious "HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT."

I take leave most respectfully to inform the public of Australia that spurious imitations of my medicines, emanating from the United States, and labelled "Holloway's Pills" or "Holloway's Ointment," London and New York, are being sold in the Australian Colonies.

I have but one place of business, as at foot, and *there only* are my genuine remedies manufactured; allow me, then, to caution you against being victimised by unscrupulous vendors.

Should any person be so deceived, and will kindly inform me of the same, I will take such steps as will effectually put a stop to this imposition.—I remain, with great respect,

Yours faithfully,
THOMAS HOLLOWAY.

533, Oxford-street,

London, January 13, 1874.

In the matter of the Estate of MICHAEL SHANLY, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all ACCOUNTS against the above Estate must be RENDERED IN DUPLICATE on or before the 1st day of JULY next; and any persons having any Goods or Chattels belonging to the Estate are hereby required to hand over the same to the undersigned.

REV. J. MACKAY,

Or

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,

Executors.

BANNOCKBURN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

After Monday, April 27th, the Bannockburn Library will be in the SCHOOLMASTER'S RESIDENCE, Smith's Gully.

Terms of Subscription:

Five Shillings entrance fee; and One Shilling a Month, payable quarterly in advance.

CROMWELL JOCKEY CLUB.

The Committee of the Cromwell Jockey Club are prepared to receive offers for FENCING IN the Cromwell RACECOURSE. The use of the enclosure, 300 acres, for a term of years, to be taken as payment.

Tenders, stating the NUMBER OF YEARS, to be sent in to the SECRETARY, at Starkey's Kawarau Hotel, on or before 1st JULY.

Nature of Fence required and all further information can be obtained on application to

G. M. STARKEY,
Hon. Secretary.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE "PIONEER" DREDGE,

Now on the River Kawarau, about a mile above the Gentle Annie Bridge; with all the plant, tools, etc., used in working the same.

Terms reasonable.

For particulars as to terms, etc., apply to the Office of this Paper, or to

JOHN PERRIAM,
Lowburn.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Tenders will be received at the Town Clerk's Office till 8 p.m. on THURSDAY, 18th instant, for CUTTING and FORMING Innis-street to Permanent Levels, and dealing with the Gravel therefrom as per specification.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
Town Clerk.

F O R S A L E.

A HALF SHARE in a SLUICING CLAIM situate at Maori Point, Clutha River; also in a RACE, with right to six heads of water; and a HUT, the TOOLS, &c., &c.

The race commands about six or seven miles of the Clutha bank, and the supply of water is permanent and unfailing.

For particulars as to price, &c., apply at the Office of this Paper; or to

JOHN HILL SERJEANT,
On the claim.

NOTICE.

THE COLONIAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL ... £2,000,000.

The application lists for shares will close on MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 p.m., at the Head Office, and the several Agencies in Otago and Southland.

WM. YOUNG,
Interim Secretary.

NOTICE.

LONDON PORTRAIT ROOMS.

J. M'EAICHEN,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

Will open IN CROMWELL in a few days.

In the Estate of DAVID TAGGART, late of the Mount Pisa Hotel, deceased.

WE, the undersigned, hereby authorise MRS BYRON to collect all outstanding accounts in the Estate of the late DAVID TAGGART, of Mount Pisa Hotel.

HAZLETT & BECK,
Trustees in the above Estate.

LACHLAN MCLEAN having offered to RUN me 300 yards (Flat) any time within Three Weeks, I accept his challenge.

Match to come off on SATURDAY, June 28, at 3 p.m.

J. HARRIS.

CHALLENGE.—I, the Undersigned, will RUN the Person who advertised himself in the ARGUS of May 26 as open to run any man in the District, 300 yards, Flat or over Hurdles, any time within Three Weeks, for £5 or upwards.

LACHLAN MCLEAN.

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT.

The Sale by auction of the Manuherikia Water Race, better known as the IDA VALLEY RACE, is postponed till a future date.

GEORGE FACHE,

Auctioneer.

L.2 REWARD.

LOST, STOLEN, or STRAYED from the Queenstown Commonage in FEBRUARY last, One GREY MARE, branded O 3 on near Hip.

Anyone returning her to the Queen's Arms Stables, Queenstown, will receive the above reward; and anyone detaining her after this notice will be prosecuted according to law.

TENDER S.

TENDERS are required for the Erection of a DAM for the Bannockburn Water Race Company, between Smith and Pipeclay Gullies.

Tenders to be received up to 1st JULY. For particulars, apply to Mr OWEN O'NEIL, at Quartzville.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,

Manager.

Cromwell Argus,
AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE

CROMWELL: TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1874.

Mr M'Eachen advertises that he will open portrait rooms in Cromwell within a few days.

At the last meeting of the Waste Land Board in Dunedin, "Mr MacKellar, for Messrs Owen Pierce and James Dawkins, asked a reconsideration of their respective applications for sections 2 and 3, block L, Cromwell, with a view to having the price reduced.—To be sold as land of special value—upset price, 20/- per acre, subject to cost of improvements and survey, after the runholder's consent is obtained and submitted to the Board."

Our sporting friends are promised some excitement shortly in the pedestrian line of business. The challenge advertised a week or two ago by J. Harris has been taken up by Lachlan M'Lean of Ardour Station, and advertisements from both will be found in our present issue. Harris is a runner of Christchurch celebrity, while M'Lean has proved himself rather fast on several occasions in the neighbourhood; and there is every probability, say the knowing ones, of a tight and smart spin. Could not something be done towards getting up a few other events for the same day as the match under notice?

The member for Oamaru Town appears to be desirous of rivalling the member for Waihopai, who has hitherto been considered the "funny man" of the Council. Last evening, speaking on the "Constitutional" question, Mr M'Lean is reported to have suggested the following means of providing for Mr Fish:—"The hon. member for Taapeka—a far-seeing and sagacious man—suggested the other day that they should provide a Harbour-master for the Gold-fields. That would suit Mr Fish. They were sending up the submarine boat, the Platypus; and it would be necessary to have somebody to see that she was moored properly. The hon. member might thus perform that duty, and earn a vote of confidence from the Council."—Star.

Last week was quite a field week in the Warden's Court. Three cases kept the Court fully employed for two days. The second Chinese case gave rise to quite an exciting race between the rival parties,—a company of Chinese, and the All Nations company in Smith's gully. The decision of the Warden left a certain three-acre claim in Smith's open for occupation by the party who first could mark it off and post the necessary notice. Rival messengers set off as soon after the Court's decision as possible, but the Chinaman got the best of the start, and we believe kept his advantage to the finish. We hear, however, it is likely another Court case will follow, to determine the question as to which party has now the best right to the ground.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

D U N E D I N.

MONDAY, 9.6 a.m.

It is understood that the Provincial Council will be prorogued to-day.

On Friday night, Mr Reid announced in the House that the office of Gold-fields Secretary had been accepted by the hon. member for Kawarau, and Mr MacKellar then took his seat on the Government benches.

In reply to Clarke, the Provincial Treasurer said the Government intended to refund the Corporation of Arrowtown the sum collected for licenses since last December.

On motion proposed, it was resolved that the report of the Committee of the House regarding the Roxburgh Land Committee's petition, be adopted. The report recommends that, owing to strong evidence in opposition to Warden Simpson's estimate of the value of land in the Moa Flat block, further investigation take place before completing arrangements.

A meeting of the Caledonian Company was held on Friday, when the provisional directors were appointed as the permanent directors of the company.

A deputation from the Early Closing Association waited on the employers in the drapery trade last week, to endeavour to make arrangements for closing earlier on Saturdays. One large firm would not agree, otherwise the arrangement could easily be made.

A lad named George Gray had his arm seriously injured by being drawn into the machinery of a flax-mill at Glenoamara on Thursday.

An attempt was made to burn down a fine block of buildings in Auckland on Friday night. £300 reward is offered for the conviction of the incendiary.

Two men riding at a quick pace in the dark last night, near the Oamaru town boundary, came across a heap of stones. One of the men, named Donaldson, was hurt seriously. The other man was only slightly injured, but his horse was much cut and had its leg broken.

TUESDAY, 9.16 a.m.

His Honor the Superintendent prorogued the Provincial Council yesterday afternoon, after a session of forty-eight days.

Intelligence received states that the Waitemate gum dispute between Natives has been settled quietly.

A lad named Thomas Johns had his right hand cut nearly through at the wrist yesterday by a circular saw in Messrs Guthrie and Larnach's saw-mill yesterday. He was taken to the Hospital, where amputation at the wrist-joint was performed.

An explosion of gas took place yesterday morning in the private residence of Mr John Edmond, ship chandler, through the gas escaping in one of the rooms. Mr Edmond struck a match to try the burner, but the gas being turned off no ignition took place; but on turning on the burner, an explosion immediately took place. The walls of the room were blown out, the roof fell in, and the roof of the whole house was shaken. The chimneys were blown down, and the windows were shattered to pieces.

Edmond himself was much burned about the hands and face.

The estimated damage is about £700. Insured in the Northern for £800.

A fire occurred at Opotiki on Saturday night, and a store and hotel were burned down. Insurance: New Zealand, £1600; National, £200.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

THE CEMETERY.

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR,—I see in your report of the last meeting of the Cromwell Municipal Council, that a resolution was passed by that honourable body to the effect that, "as the managers of the Cromwell Cemetery had not published a statement of their position, and made public other information, it would be advisable that the Cromwell Corporation, as being a responsible body, should take over charge of the Cemetery." For the information of that body in particular, and the public generally, I beg to state that the reason why a balance-sheet has not been published, is that previously to the appointment of the present Board, no records had been kept, and now the Secretary has had no little difficulty in preparing a balance-sheet for the special benefit of the Cromwell Corporation. And further, let me inform that body, that the Cemetery Trustees' collector has not been paid ten per cent. upon all receipts, neither has he been paid at the same rate on all expenditure. Nor has their Secretary embezzled any of the funds, as is clearly shown by his books. Neither have the Committee been trying experiments with their funds,—as for instance, buying tin pipes and planting them on the Cromwell flat as lasting (?) monuments of their folly and incapacity. And as regards responsibility, I opine that the Managers, Messrs G. W. Goodger, James Pettigrew Taylor, Wm. Shanly, and John Marsh, are as responsible persons as the body corporate of Cromwell.

Without doubt, it would have been advisable if the Corporation had made enquiry into the management of the Cemetery previous to one of their body bringing forward and getting passed the above resolution.

For my part, I wonder to what extent impudence will go. Probably the next thing the Corporation will go in for will be to have the control of the Warden's Court, or possibly even the Waste Lands Board; or as a last resource, accept Commissionerships on the Licensing Bench.

The Managers of the Cromwell Cemetery have been husbanding their funds with the greatest care, with the idea that at some future time (and as soon as possible) they would be able to erect a seemly and proper stone wall around "God's Acre,"—I am, &c.,

JOHN MARSH,
Hon. Secy. Cromwell Cemetery
Managers.

WARDEN'S COURT.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1874.

Before W. Lawrence Simpson, Esq., Warden.

APPLICATIONS.

Protection.—Wm. Buchan, 60 days' for quartz-claim at Carrick: granted.—Latimer and others, 30 days': granted.

Land.—In regard to the application of John Towne for the purchase of Section 2, Block L, Cromwell District, an objection was urged by Woods and party, on the ground that they wanted an outlet for tailings through the ground in question. The District Land Officer said he had been over the ground, and had formed an opinion that this would be necessary; he would see that the outlet was left.

COMPLAINTS.

Goodger v. Thomas.—By consent, this was further adjourned for a week.

Koch v. Ah Cheong.—This was an adjourned case from last Court-day. Mr John Ah Loo, of Queenstown, appeared as Interpreter. Mr F. J. Wilson for the complainants; and Mr J. R. Cowan for defendants.

Mr Cowan complained that the summons served upon his clients was irregular. No number of the claim was given, and no locality was stated; for all the information given by the summons on the subject, the claim might be in the moon.

The Warden explained that Mr Harvey, who acted as Clerk of the Court during Mr Baird's absence, had made the mistake; and as it was a mistake which would necessitate nothing further than an adjournment, the costs of which would fall on Mr Harvey, he suggested that Mr Cowan should waive his objection.

This Mr Cowan consented to do, and pleaded, on behalf of defendants, a general denial.

Mr Wilson proceeded to call evidence for the plaintiffs. Charles Koch, John Smidly, and James Thompson, the members of the complaining party, gave evidence which we summarise below; and Anthony Ferguson, Peter Wilson, and Henry Burrows were called to corroborate their statement.

The circumstances of the case are these:—On the 18th of May last, Koch and party marked out a claim in Smith's Gully, and while they were doing this, the Chinese party came to them to show them their pegs. Previous to this, Koch and party, who leased water to the Chinese, were not aware that the Chinese held a claim at all; and they, and their three European witnesses, swore most positively that no pegs had ever been put up by the Chinese. The pegs could not have been there without being seen by the Europeans, and in answer to Mr Cowan's cross-examination they all agreed that it was impossible for tailings or sludge to cover any except possibly one peg. When the Chinese, on the 18th, showed Koch and party the boundary of their claim, they pointed out only one peg, which the complainants and one of their witnesses, who was also shown the peg by the Chinese, swore was in the centre of a "wild Irishman," and entirely covered by it. One of the Chinese, who spoke broken English, indicated the upper boundary of their claim by pointing out a line across the gully; but he said, the Chinese swore most distinctly, that this peg in the bush was the only one the Chinese had. Koch and party, taking this indicated line from the "wild Irishman" as the Chinese upper boundary, marked and applied for a three acre

claim. But on the morning of the 22nd May, greatly to their surprise, they found that the Chinese had put in pegs 58 feet higher up the gully than the line they had indicated on the 18th. Peter Wilson, one of complainants' witnesses, detailed a conversation he had with one of the Chinese, who could speak English as well as himself (Wilson is a Swede), and who said it was a shame for Koch and party to try to take the ground from the Chinamen. Wilson asked where were the Chinese pegs? The Chinaman said they did not understand European laws, and they had no pegs, except one in the bush, a line from which, indicating one with a riding whip he carried, they considered as their upper boundary.

On the conclusion of plaintiffs' evidence, Mr Cowan submitted there was no case to answer. The complaint was that defendants had shifted their pegs without authority, and not the slightest evidence had been adduced to show that any of the Chinese had ever shifted their pegs.

Mr Wilson submitted that the inferential evidence was so strong, that it amounted almost to positive evidence, and that therefore there was a case to answer.

The Warden thought the proper plan would have been for complainants to have summoned the Chinese for encroachment upon ground pegged out by them. But as an application had been made by Koch and party for the ground, it would come to the same thing; the Chinese would have to oppose it. And it might be as well to hear the defence, although the evidence led certainly did not refer particularly to the plaintiffs' complaint.

Mr Cowan agreed, and called Ah Cheong, Ah Poy, and Se Hoy.

These gave the following evidence through the interpreter:—Had worked in the claim for eight months. Had posted the notice, and described how they had marked out the claim. When Koch and party came to mark out their claim, some of the Chinese went to them, and said the ground was theirs; let the Europeans go back. They showed Koch a peg in the bush, and pointed to another. Ah Cheong, however, said there was no bush near the peg; while the others said there was a bush, but it was only a foot high, while the peg was two feet. Regarding this bush, also, which the Europeans swore had since been cut down, one of the Chinese swore it was still there. Sometimes the pegs were down for a couple of days, having been washed out by heavy rains. With these exceptions, they swore the pegs had been standing since last October.

Mr Cowan also called Charles Colclough, who acted as agent for Ah Cheong in making application for the claim. This witness explained how he had given instructions to the Chinese to post the necessary notices, and mark out the ground properly. Ah Cheong sent for him a week or two ago to see the claim in question. He took a tracing of it; it was only a three-acre claim, instead of six as it should have been. The Europeans had sworn in Court that very few tailings were on the ground, the natural surface of which was generally exposed, and that the ground was virgin soil. If it had not been for this, he would have been prepared most distinctly to swear that there was not an atom of virgin soil in the claim, and that no natural surface was to be seen. At the upper end of the claim, there were three feet of tailings.

Mr Simpson held over judgment until he had heard the companion case of Koch v. Sun Yow, which he would go on with at once, if counsel had no objection.

Mr Cowan explained that he had been ill recently, and as it was now getting late, and he felt somewhat exhausted, he must ask for an adjournment till the morning.

Mr Simpson agreed.

Koch v. Sun Yow.—Same counsel appeared as in yesterday's case.

In this case, Koch and party prayed that the defendants' certificate to an extended claim of three acres in Smith's gully, just above the six-acre claim of Ah Cheong, should be cancelled, on the ground that they had not worked the claim.

Both sides were heard at some length, the case occupying the attention of the Court from 10 a.m. till 2 p.m.

Eventually the Warden decided, in respect of the first case, that Koch and party had not proved the shifting of the pegs. The oath of the Chinese was a positive one, that they had put up the pegs; the oath of the Europeans was but a negative one, that they had not seen the pegs. He would therefore, in the case of Koch v. Ah Cheong, give judgment for the defendants.

—In the case of Koch v. Sun Yow, he would declare the certificate of defendants cancelled. The Chinese had set forth that they had been occupied, since taking up the claim, in bringing up a tail-race through Ah Cheong's ground, in order to work their claim. But it seemed they had been getting food from Ah Cheong's party, and this to some extent favoured the belief that they were Ah Cheong's servants. The certificate would therefore be cancelled.

Sun Yow gave notice of appeal, but this was afterwards withdrawn, on learning that the result of a race to the ground had been in favour of the Chinese.

Heart of Oak Quartz Mining Company *versus* Binge.—Complaint of encroachment upon quartz claim, Carrick Range, known as Welcome claim. Mr Wilson for complainants. Mr Cowan, for defendant, pleaded a general denial.

The complaint having been read over, Mr Wilson explained that the first two clauses were those he should bring evidence to support. The third clause was to the effect that, although Binge proved that the Oak had abandoned the ground in such a manner and for such a length of time as to enable him to take legal possession, still the Warden was asked to allow the Oak to state certain facts and circumstances which might cause him to withdraw forfeiture. Mr Wilson called

Thomas Scott, underground manager for the Heart of Oak Company, who depos'd: The Heart of Oak had two claims on the Carrick, the Oak proper and the Welcome. The Welcome was 600 feet by 300. Six pegs and trenches were on the ground on the 23rd May, and had been there since Christmas; they were the Heart of Oak pegs. The Oak had workings on the Welcome ground: a shaft 150 feet deep, and drive therefrom, 30 feet north into the Welcome. Were working continuously in the drive during the month of May. On the 25th of that month, while himself and two others were

at the mouth of the shaft, Binge and party came to mark out the Welcome ground. They asked to be shown the pegs of the Heart of Oak claim proper, which adjoins, and then they marked out the Welcome; or rather pretended to mark it out. He was a miner of experience, and certainly he would not take such marks as Binge made for the pegging out of a claim. He set up stones; one perhaps fourteen inches high, and the rest perhaps eighteen; and made slight scratches with a pick for trenches, perhaps an inch deep.

By Mr Cowan: Of their own pegs, three were wood and stone; he examined them before Binge marked the ground, and they were all correct. Three of them were at the Welcone shaft when Binge came, letting a man down to work in the drive. The Heart of Oak had not pegged off the Welcome ground during this present month. Saw fresh pegs sticking in the ground about the 5th or 6th; and had been informed by Taylor and M'Kersie that they had put them in, thinking it possible the ground might have been thrown open last Court-day.

To the Bench: Was positive Binge made no trenches, except just scratching the ground with a pick.

James Marshall, legal manager of the Heart of Oak Company: The Heart of Oak holds twelve miners' rights; six for the Oak, and six for the Welcome. They employ six men; three on the claims, and three at the machine.

To the Bench: The machine was a partnership affair between the Star of the East and Heart of Oak; and the companies paid six men's wages proportionately to their respective crushings.

To Mr Cowan: It was quite untrue that the Oak had lately rented their portion of the machine to the Star. The Oak, a week or two ago, paid £50 for crushing wages. Since the machine was put up in September 1871, there had been three public crushings.

William Roy: Had worked three months for Heart of Oak. During May, noticed three pegs at west end of Welcome claim; timber pegs and trenches. Saw Binge put up a mark at the Welcome shaft; a stone sixteen inches high, and a scratch with a pick. Trenches could easily have been made, as the soil was surface soil.

Cross-examined by Mr Cowan: Drove thirty feet in the month of May, from 150 feet level in the Welcome shaft. Scott and Myers worked in the Oak ground, and went backwards and forwards to put him up and down in the shaft. He wheeled the stuff he broke out into an old drive.

This was complainants' case on the first two clauses.

Mr Marshall was put into the box re third clause of the complaint: to show cause why the Oak should not lose claim though it were proved that they had forfeited it through abandonment. He stated that some time ago the Oak had bought the Welcome claim and shaft, for £50, with the view at that time of facilitating working in the Oak claim, which adjoins it. Lately a reef found in the Star of the East claim, also adjoining, was supposed to run through the Welcome; and the Oak company then put on men to prospect it. The Oak had been in difficulties for some time past, and it was a matter of necessity to keep on few men, or else break up the company.

To the Bench: The right to the Oak ground, since the company had got into difficulties, had been maintained by protection; so had the right to the Welcome ground. But through a slip, in no way the fault of the company, but his own privately, protection had run out.

Before closing the case for complainants, Mr Wilson intimated that his grand point was that there was no law, rule, or regulation to say what number of men should be necessary on a quartz claim.

Mr Cowan, in opening the defence, called John Jackson, miner, Carrick Range, who deposed that he knew the claim in question. Was working in the Star of the East during May. Binge and party pegged out the Welcome lately. At Binge's request, two or three weeks ago, he went to see the pegs; they were stone pegs, or cairns. Knew what was proper marking out, and considered Binge's proper. The cairns were two feet high and over; the trenches were five feet long. Saw Binge's pegs since, when they appeared as if they had been knocked down, and set up afresh. Never saw the Oak men working the Welcome ground during May.

By Mr Wilson: Binge's peg close to the Welcome shaft was two feet high; the old Welcome pegs were only fourteen inches. Binge couldn't have shown him the wrong pegs, because he pegged out the ground in a different direction.

Mr Cowan here handed a tracing to the witness. Mr Wilson objected; it should be shown to his side, to speak as to its correctness. It was submitted to Mr Scott, who altered it in some particulars; and then, Jackson having admitted its correctness, it was handed to his witness.

W. B. Young, miner, Carrick, also was examined, and deposed that on the day after Binge put up his protection notice, he saw Binge's pegs there; all stone cairns. He measured the cairn near the Welcome shaft; it was over two feet high from the lower side; and the trenches were five feet long, and three or four inches deep. Scott had said he had wooden pegs on the ground, but there were no wooden pegs prior to the 5th or 6th June.

Charles Binge, miner: Was defendant in this case. On the 25th of May, he pegged out the claim, and applied for protection. Graham, his mate, saw him put in one peg; and he put in thirteen cairns in all, two feet high. The peg near the Welcome shaft, which had been talked about so much, had frequently been knocked down.

On the 5th or 6th of June, six new pegs were put in, and he came to the conclusion that the Oak had put them in. In the claim he marked out, the Welcome shaft was not included; it was thirty-five feet away.

By Mr Wilson: Did not now believe the Oak put up the pegs on the 5th or 6th June, since he had heard Scott's evidence.

Mr Wilson now submitted the point he had formerly stated. Regulation 5 said a "miner" should hold a claim, and a claim was the ground pegged off within four

DUNEDIN NOTES.

By O. P. Q.

During the last week our streets have been pretty well thronged by the immigrants who arrived by the home ships which have recently come into port. They do not seem to find places so rapidly as is desirable, although this is no doubt partly to be accounted for on the score of their having too exalted notions as to the rate of remuneration they ought to receive, and their disinclination to take situations out of the particular lines of business to which they may have been accustomed at home. Allowing for these facts, there yet seems reason to doubt the wisdom of flooding the Province with people to the extent that has been done lately, and of many of those who have arrived during the past month, it is under the mark to say that they are absolutely worthless in any capacity. Among those who find it most difficult to procure situations are the married people with families, there being always a considerable number of this class in the barracks long after the others have been placed. Servant-girls stand pre-eminent in being able to hold their own in the market, and have pretty much their own way when bargaining for places. They always seem to be scarce, and assume quite an independent tone when being negotiated with for their precious services. Their questions as to the work they will have to do, and their stipulations as to the privileges they will require, are rich in the extreme, and not a bit overdrawn in the many illustrations which one remembers having seen and laughed at in Punch and other humourous productions. The question as to the number of children in the family is a standing one. I even heard of a case this week where a gentleman had all but concluded an engagement with a girl, when the "family" question was put, and although there was only one child, the girl hesitated to accept the situation, whereupon the would-be employer said with a very serious face, "Oh! but that need be no obstacle; for I will see at once as to getting the youngster drowned." This was followed by a considerable stare on the part of mademoiselle, but she evidently felt the hit. The engagement was not however, completed, and the employer certainly did not lose much.

The City Council have inaugurated a system of removing rubbish from the premises of the citizens which cannot fail to prove a great boon. They have accepted a contract which provides for all the principal streets of the city being daily traversed by carts for the purpose of removing from the premises along the street-line any rubbish that may have accumulated. All that is required of the citizens is that they have the rubbish ready at their front doors for the driver to pick up, and that it be limited to a reasonable quantity. The contract commenced on Monday morning last, and the number of boxes containing coal ash, sweepings, and other accumulations, which were popped down in the gutter in Princes-street ready for the contractor, was quite sufficient proof that the new arrangement will meet with ready patronage. The carts have certain hours at which they perambulate certain specified streets, and they have affixed to them a bell whose perpetual tinkling heralds their approach.

At a few minutes past eleven last night an alarm of fire was raised, and the pealing of the fire-bell soon had the effect of drawing crowds of people into the streets. Volumes of smoke ascending in Stafford-street were a sufficient indication of the locality in which the fire was raging, and on hastening to this part of the city, Mr G. F. Reid's store and forwarding agency premises were found to be burning fiercely. The fire had got a firm hold of the goods warehoused in the premises, and although the Brigade arrived on the spot with their usual alacrity, they had difficult work before them to keep the flames at all in check. The upper storey of Mr Reid's buildings is used by the Mosgiel Woollen Company as their town store-room, and a large quantity of their goods were very soon also a mass of fire, while the adjoining premises occupied by Messrs Houghton and Co. and J. Little were in a very few minutes licked into the conflagration by the spreading flames. The fire was confined to these buildings through the exertions of the Brigade, although it raged fiercely for about an hour. Mr Reid was insured for £2500, and he roughly estimates his total loss at about £6000. The Mosgiel Co. were insured for £3000, and estimate their loss at £1000. Houghton's building was insured for £500. The various insurance offices are as follows:—South British, £2500; New Zealand, £2500; Standard, £500; Norwich Union, £500.

The half-yearly meeting of the Lucknow Quartz Mining Company was held yesterday. The Directors have very little of a cheering character to report, and the information conveyed to the shareholders that the last sixty feet of the drive through the "hard country," which is now so notorious, has cost over £12 per foot, must make them earnestly hope that they will not be called upon to pay for many more feet of this kind of work. The total cost of the tunnel up to the 20th May was £1531 4s. 8d. The Lucknow Company have set an example of perseverance and enterprise in the manner in which they have prosecuted the work in connection with the mine, and it is to be hoped that they will before long meet with the reward they deserve.

They do things properly in Christchurch, Inspector Pender, who for many years has had the oversight of the police in that city, is about to be transferred to Timaru, and residents testify their appreciation of his zeal and ability by presenting him with a gold watch and chain and a tea-service, the sugar-basin of which contained 250 sovereigns.

DUNEDIN LABOUR MARKET.

Mr John Skene, of the Dunedin Labour Exchange, reports for the week ending June 11, as follows:—"That too many emigrants are arriving at this, the worst time of the year, is patent to all, and it will be trying for people with young families to weather the winter, especially when so many of them are town-bred folks. It will be miserable work for the great numbers of them who are very unsuitable for the Colony. If the different emigration depots throughout the country were open, it would help to spread them amongst the settlers; kept somehow, now they must be. Servants of all kinds are anxiously looked for, and some lines cannot be got. Ploughmen and servant girls are very independent, having the game, so to say, in their own hands at present. Good quarrymen and rock-cutters are much wanted. Wages are still firm at the following:—Ploughmen (single) have got this week £.65, and found ; married, £.75 to £.90, the wife handy of course. Females get from £.30 to £.35, £.40, and £.45 for general work. Cooks, housekeepers, and barmaids get £.52 and upwards. The building trade is slightly interrupted with the broken weather. Those employed in it still run from 12s. to 14s. per day. Gardeners are busy, and get 25s. to 30s. per week, and found ; by the year, £.65 to £.70. Navvies and day labourers get from 8s. to 10s per day. There is a different scale for 'new chums.' Youngsters—boys and girls about 14 years old—cannot be got; they are swallowed up by the factories."

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5.

In Committee of Supply, consideration of the Estimates was gone on with:—

Under the head of "Miscellaneous," the following are among the items passed:—Subsidy to Morven Ferry, £.100; Geological Survey, £.500; Mining Engineer, £.500.

A discussion arose on the item of £.500 for the expenses of the visit of His Excellency the Governor.

Mr Daniel complained of his conduct at Riverton; and Mr Hallenstein of his conduct at Queenstown. Other members, including Mr MacKellar, complained of his conduct generally.

Mr Stout said members might have asked for an explanation of the item—as to how the expense was incurred, and for this there would have been some excuse. He believed that in one district there was a very great peculiarity in connection with the Governor's visit. He had two or three horses with him when he visited a certain place that he (Mr Stout) would not mention, and though the stay there was only for a few hours, the horses seemed to have been so taken with the place that they ate 75 bushels of oats.—(Laughter.) He would not name the district. His Excellency, however, was not present to defend himself, and it was the duty of the Council to honour the position he held.

Mr Wood said that this vote, of all others, was one that should have been passed without any discussion. He did not think they should split straws with reference to the payment of the visit of his Excellency to Dunedin, even if he did not act strictly up to what was expected of him. The Riverton people had nothing to provide for except refreshments, and his Excellency must have partaken very freely, for the expenses were two or three hundred pounds.—(Laughter.)

Eventually the item was passed.

Under the head "Main Roads," the following items were passed:—Dunstan to Cromwell, £.2870; Cromwell to Queenstown, £.2600; Cromwell to Wanaka, £.300; Kurow to Wanaka, £.500.

Under the head, "Miscellaneous Roads and Tracks," the following items were passed:—Cromwell to Quartz Reef Point, £.150; to Bendigo Gully and Logantown, £.150; to Carrickton and Range, £.350; to Nevis, £.400; to Cardrona, £.200; to Cardrona, via Kirtleburn, £.250; Clyde to Nevis, £.100; Albertown to Pembroke, £.50; Arrow to Cardrona, £.100; West side Lake Wanaka, £.50; Albertown to Makarora, £.200; approaches to Nevis Ferry Bridge, £.400.

For "Roads not provided for," £.2000 was passed; and for "Roads and Bridges on Gold-fields," £.5000.

Under the head of "Bridges":—Cromwell, £.1500; Gentle Annie, £.100; Roaring Meg, £.100.

The House then resumed.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PROVINCE.

Mr MacKellar moved—"That, in the opinion of this Council, it is desirable that some competent medical gentleman be appointed to inspect and report upon the sanitary condition of the various towns in the Province, with a view to a general report upon the subject being laid before the Council at its next Session."

The Provincial Solicitor suggested that the matter should be referred to the Board of Health, which consisted of the Executive and several nominated members.

Mr MacKellar withdrew his motion.

MONDAY, JUNE 8.

THE MAREWHENUA WATER RIGHTS CASE.

The Gold-fields Committee reported on the petition of 948 miners and others in re the Marewhenua water rights case:—1. That the Executive should, as indicated by the Provincial Secretary, get a case stated for the consideration of the Appeal Court, with a view to save the expense attendant upon protracted litigation. 2. That, failing their being successful in so doing, the Executive should take steps to defend the action on behalf of Howe and party. 3. That, under any cir-

cumstances, the whole question should be brought under the notice of the Colonial Government, with a view to the hardship complained of being removed, not only from the present petitioners, but to prevent similar cases arising in future.

Mr R. Clarke moved—"That a respectful Address be presented to His Honor the Superintendent, requesting that suitable provision be made on the Estimates for the erection of a bridge over the Kawarau River, near Arrow Junction, on the site recommended in the report of the Provincial Engineer."

Mr Clarke stated that 400 settlers had for three consecutive years petitioned for the erection of this bridge. The want of the bridge was a great hardship.

Mr Stout said the item meant £.10,000.

Mr Clarke understood it would cost about £.6000.

Motion lost.

CARDRONA TO ARROWTOWN.

Mr R. Clarke moved—"That a respectful Address be presented to His Honor the Superintendent, requesting that a survey be made of the best route to adopt as a dray road to Cardrona from Arrowtown, and that provision be made on the Estimates to the extent of £.1000 to form the section of the road." He advocated at some length the making of the road, the total cost of which would be about £.2500.

Mr Fish moved as an amendment that all the words after "Arrowtown" be omitted, and the words "and that an estimate of the cost be furnished" be substituted.

The motion as amended was carried.

REPAYMENTS TO EXPORTERS OF GOLD.

Mr De Lautour moved—"That a respectful Address be presented to His Honor the Superintendent, praying that a sum be placed on the Supplementary Estimates for making repayments, at the rate of sixpence per ounce, to exporters of gold, the produce of the Province of Otago and the late Province of Southland, during the current year." Mr De Lautour said it had been admitted in the House of Representatives that this was an unjust tax, and it would have been done away with, had it not been for the impecuniosity of some Northern Provinces. He did not go so far as to say the duty should be done away with altogether, but only to such an extent as would leave an amount to cover the expenditure on the Gold-fields.

Mr Gillies agreed with the honourable member that it was an exceptional tax, and had year after year voted for its abolition. But he thought this would not accomplish its object, as it would give the benefit of the rebate to the Banks and not to the miner. The Banks could not accept this as permanent, and would continue to buy at the same rates as formerly.

Mr Reid regretted he could not see his way to support this proposal, though he had supported a motion for reducing the gold duty. The reason why he was in favour of reducing the gold duty was to allow of large companies to carry on when they had to cut it fine. This reduction would not benefit the working miner.

Mr Clarke spoke in favour of the reduction. The gold duty was a grievous injustice.

Mr De Lautour pointed out that with the Government exporting, as it did, gold for the miners, and the competition of the Banks, the miners would receive the benefit of the reduction. The new Colonial Bank would also aid the miner in getting the benefit of the reduction.

Mr Gillies condemned the tax as iniquitous.

Mr Fish supported the resolution. The House had affirmed the desirability of reducing the gold duty, and for the sake of consistency he would support the motion. The miner would get the benefit of the reduction if it were made.

The motion was carried on a division by 17 to 11. There voted:—

AYES, 17: Bastings, Brown (J.C.), Browne (G.F.C.), Clarke (R.), Daniel, De Lautour (teller), Fish (teller), Haggitt, Hazlett, Ireland, M'Kenzie, Oliver, Reeves, Rogers, Smurphy, Turton, Wilson.

NOES, 11: Allan, Gillies (teller), Henderson, Lumsden, Menzies, M'Lean, M'Neil, Reid, Stout, Webster, Wood.

GOLD-SAVING APPARATUS.

Mr De Lautour moved—"That a respectful Address be presented to His Honor the Superintendent, requesting him to place on the Supplementary Estimates such sum as may appear to him sufficient as a bonus for the best gold-saving apparatus—for saving gold extracted by hydraulic sluicing—that can be devised cheap enough to be practicable—said apparatus to be constructed subject to such competition and regulations as to His Honor may seem fit."

In answer to Mr Reid,

Mr De Lautour said £.250 would be adequate.

Mr Reid said there would be no objection to place it on the Supplementary Estimates.

After some further discussion,

Mr Reid could not conceive how the expenditure of the small sum of £.250, if it would lead to the great saving of gold mentioned, had not been gone to long ago by private individuals. He moved the omission of the words "said apparatus to be constructed subject to such competition and regulations," and the substitution of the words "said bonus to be paid to such an extent and on such terms."

Motion as amended was carried.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10.

THE MINING CONFERENCE.

The Gold-fields Committee reported, recommending that copies of the reports of the Mining Conferences of 1872 and 1874 should

be forwarded to the Colonial Government for its consideration in re Gold-fields Bill.

EXPENDITURE ON ROADS IN GOLD-FIELDS.

Mr R. Clarke moved, "That the provisions made in the Estimates for the construction of roads in gold-fields is inadequate to their requirements, and prejudicially disproportionate to the general and special Territorial Revenue raised therein, and that a respectful Address be presented to His Honor the Superintendent, requesting that the sum of £.5000 be placed upon the Supplementary Estimates for the purpose of forming roads and tracks through such portions of the gold-fields as are not under the operation of Road Boards, such sum to be allotted in proportion to the revenue derived from the district applying for the formation of such road, the proportion to be fixed by His Honor the Superintendent and his Executive Council upon the consideration of applications from districts praying for the formation of such roads."

The motion was lost on a division by 18 votes against 9.

VOTES FOR WAKATIPU DISTRICT.

Mr R. Clarke moved—"That a respectful Address be presented to His Honor the Superintendent, requesting that he will be pleased to place on the Supplementary Estimates:—1st. The sum of £.75 for the purpose of erecting snow poles along the track between the Upper Nevis and Gibbs Town. 2nd. The sum of £.50 for the purpose of improving the road from Gibbs Town to the Coal Pits, on the south side of the Kawarau. 3rd. The sum of £.75 as a subsidy at the rate of pound for pound, for the erection of a building as a Public Library at Moke Creek, near Queenstown."

The two first resolutions were agreed to; and the third was withdrawn.

Dr Coughtrey's Report.

On looking through this report, we find that it presents few features of difference from the address made by the Doctor to the Town Council, which we reported at the time. Of course it is fuller and more diffuse. We make one or two extracts from the Appendix to the Report:—

In his "Suggestions as to Immediate Remedial Measures," he explains the construction of a very simple filter, as follows:—

"Take a small, clean barrel or box that will contain water: make a hole in one side 3 or 4 inches in diameter. Get two layers of clean white flannel, of a size and shape a little larger than the hole; lay between them several small pieces of charcoal. The latter should be animal, failing which, vegetable charcoal from wood possessing the least amount of resin or gum. Then tack these layers of flannel and charcoal in such a way that the water must penetrate through the flannel and charcoal as it passes out of the barrel or box. Affix to this a guiding spout, and place any clean tub or earthenware jar to catch the filtered water. The filtering trough should have a movable lid. This filtering trough could readily be made by the merest tyro in carpentry. It should often be cleansed, and the flannel and charcoal replaced as often as required. It is not intended to supersede the ordinary patent earthenware filters, but it might be used along with them."

The following are the "Suggestions as to Future Remedial Measures":—

"(1.) That it would conduce much to the cleanliness, comfort, and health of Cromwell, as well as hasten the reclamation of much valuable land, if means were taken to form a natural 'Bent' to prevent the shifting of the sand and gravel at present so readily acted upon by strong winds. This could be accomplished by the judicious planting of certain sedges and grasses, and without much labour and expense. The chief sedges used at home for this purpose are *Carex Arenaria* and *C. Incurva*, whilst *Pistimma Arenaria* as a grass is used.

"(2.) The obtaining of an efficient and sufficient supply of water of good quality. As Cromwell enlarges, the water in the Lowburn Creek races cannot fail to become worse; and besides it has by far too long a distance to travel even supposing it were not contaminated near its source, for oxidation of organic matters in running waters takes place with extreme slowness. Then it is wanting in quantity and force. This may be utilised to carry the sewers. The Firewood Creek Burn is the natural one. It is adjacent, and I am given to understand, can be cheaply stored, its height will give good force, and if only preserved and proper precautions are taken, its quality must be good, whilst it is of sufficient quantity. The Clutha water may be useful.

"(3.) The construction, at an early date, of sewerage conduits into which private drains can be led."

The inhabitants of the Cromwell district are sometimes puzzled to know which is the best and cheapest establishment to purchase their supplies of drapery and clothing at. They should not remain in doubt on that score. If they will only pay one visit to W. TALBOYS' London House, they will discover for themselves that it is not only the cheapest but the best store at which to deal for these articles. Mr Talboys has made arrangements to import his stock direct from the Home markets, and the public can rest assured that everything will be sold by him at an advance only sufficient to repay the original cost, and return a fair percentage on the outlay. Every article in Mr Talboys' establishment is marked in plain figures, from which no abatement is ever made. A fuller description of the stock will be found in advertisement in another column.—[AVTR.]

Wreck of the Ship British Admiral.

SEVENTY-NINE PERSONS DROWNED.

(From Melbourne Papers.)

The last week or two has been prolific in disasters at sea. When the account was given only a few days ago, of the dismasting of a third ship, the John Kerr, it was thought that we should have had an immunity for a long time from such occurrences; but now another has happened, and of a far more serious character, involving as it does the total loss of the new large iron clipper ship British Admiral, a valuable cargo, and 79 lives. Yesterday, shortly before one o'clock, a telegram from Queenscliff announced that the ketch Kangaroo had passed inward from King's Island, with nine shipwrecked men, the sole survivors of 88 from the ship British Admiral, wrecked off King's Island, bound from Liverpool to this port. The British Admiral was very unfortunate at the commencement of her voyage, as she left originally in January, but, losing several spars in the Bay of Biscay, put back to Liverpool, when, after refitting, she left finally on the 20th of February, with 2 saloon, 11 second cabin, and 36 steerage passengers, and a crew of 39, all told. Nothing particular occurred until off the Cape of Good Hope, when she was, during a gale, struck by a heavy sea, which so shook the ship that Captain Taylor expressed himself afterwards that he thought it had injured his chronometers, but everything went on well until the morning of the 23rd of May, when the ship was lost. Almost immediately after she struck, the captain observed to Mr O'Grady, the saloon passenger saved, that it was an awful thing, and could attribute it to nothing but his chronometers being out. The ship was an entirely new vessel of 1751 tons register, built by Messrs Royden and Co., of Liverpool, for the British Shipowners' Company (Mr James Beasley, managing owner), and was fitted up with the latest improvements. Owing to the intense darkness which prevailed at the time of the disaster, and the consternation and confusion which ensued when the vessel struck, the survivors appear to have a somewhat indistinct recollection of what actually transpired outside their own immediate experience. Joseph Cunningham, one of the crew, states that a strong westerly wind was blowing during the night, and Captain Taylor was on deck, expecting every moment to sight Cape Otway. The vessel was then under easy sail and the passengers all below, there not being the slightest apprehension of danger. About 3 o'clock the man on the look-out shouted "Land ahead," and it was soon discovered that the ship was standing right on to King's Island. The watch turned out, and the captain gave the order, "Let go the spanker sheet, and to wear the vessel round on the other tack." This was no sooner accomplished than the look-out man again shouted, "Breakers ahead." In a short time the vessel struck. She was then about six miles from land. The Captain, at once gave the order to clear the boats and call up the passengers. A heartrending scene ensued. The unfortunate people, with nothing on them but their night-clothes, came rushing up from below, terror-stricken, expecting the vessel to sink every moment. The seas washed clean over the ship, which laboured dreadfully, bumping and grinding against the reef. Cunningham, the second mate, and three or four others, cut away one of the boats, and jumped in, and succeeded in pushing her off clear of the doomed ship. There were in the boat, along with Cunningham, Baker, the second mate; O'Grady, passenger; Jones, seaman; Arthur Wellesley, seaman; Wm. Tyre; and a boy named James Dutton. O'Grady had been in the mizen rigging, and, seeing the boat pass near the side of the ship, he let go his hold, and fortunately dropped into her. The boat was tossed about like a cork by the violence of the waves, but it kept drifting towards the land. In crossing a reef a dreadful sea struck and upset her. Cunningham, Jones, and O'Grady contrived to swim about for a time and at last regained the boat, which now floated bottom upwards towards the shore. They reached land in an exhausted state about 8 o'clock. When O'Grady was about to jump into the boat, he saw W. Nicholson, with a number of children beside him, crying for help. Mr Nicholson was asked to leap into the boat, but he declined, saying he would stay by the youngsters. —Charles M'Ewan, the third mate, was below in his bunk at the time the ship struck. He jumped up and ran on deck, where he found everything in a state of confusion, and the captain standing on the poop giving orders, which no one could hear for the noise of the elements and the plunging of the vessel. M'Ewan saw at once that there was very little chance of the vessel being saved, so he ran down to his bunk, put on some clothes, returned to the deck, and made for the rigging of the foremast. On his way he passed the captain, who was engaged with Woods, the carpenter, sounding and testing the pumps. It was clear that the vessel must go to pieces shortly, and, as the remaining boats were either washed away or stove in, the only resource left was the rigging. This was soon crowded with human beings, hardly any of whom had anything on but their night-dresses. The mizen rigging had the greatest number clinging to the ropes, and endeavouring to obtain a footing. The chief mate, Charles George, was seen with two or three others to make a desperate attempt to clear the gig, but an immense sea washed over the ship, carrying the chief officer away, and he was not seen afterwards. M'Ewan succeeded in getting well up in the forerigging, where several others, principally members of the crew, had taken refuge. The scene at this time was perfectly appalling. The gale appeared to increase in fury, accompanied by

heavy rain and sleet. The seas came tumbling over the ill-fated vessel, sweeping the deck and carrying away numbers as they emerged from their berths, the poor creatures' shrieks, as they disappeared over the side, and their frantic efforts to lay hold of anything within their reach, being enough to unnerve the strongest. One poor fellow, somewhat advanced in years, who during the voyage had been suffering severely from rheumatism, contrived to reach the forerigging, and clutched for his life to a rope. As the seas came over the vessel, however, he found his strength began to fail, and he called to one of the men above to help him. The sailor appealed to leaned down and seized the passenger by the only garment; but this gave way, and seeing there was no hope the passenger let go his hold, and was immediately washed out of sight. The brace of the fore yard, which was attached to an iron chain, sawed the rigging of the foremast up and down as the vessel heaved, clearing off many of the passengers and threatening the remainder every moment with a similar fate. Fortunately, Davidson, one of the watch, had his knife, and managed to cut the rope by which the brace was held, and so far they were secure. Just then the mizen-mast, on which the greater portion of the passengers had collected, gave way with a terrible crash, falling over the side and disappearing in the gulf, with the people still clinging to it. It is thought that the mizen-mast carried away with it the poop, where Captain Taylor was seen, and as he was not heard afterwards he was doubtless amongst those washed away. In a few minutes afterwards the mainmast broke right off near the deck, and fell over the side, bringing down the foretopgallant mast. The foretopmast soon followed, the lower portion of the foremast, where M'Ewan and Davidson were holding on, being alone left standing. A dreadful sea then came full tilt at the ship, which made her tremble in every timber, and sent her bumping on to the rocks. This carried Davidson and others away, but the former very providentially was washed by the return of the wave back into his former position, and he succeeded, by Mr M'Ewan's help, in securing his hold on the rigging once more. The bulwarks had now been smashed, and the aft as well as the fore part of the ship appeared to have been stove in. A seaman named Row was washed out of the forerigging along with Davidson, but he was seen no more. After remaining in this condition for about an hour, the vessel went down stern foremost, carrying those in the rigging down also. As soon as M'Ewan found the vessel settled he let go his hold and floated to the surface. He observed a dark object before him struggling in the water, and cried out, "Is that Davidson?" A response was given, "Yes." A voice was then heard shouting, "This way for the timber." Davidson and M'Ewan swam in the direction indicated, and found pieces of the wreck floating about in all directions. It was the boatswain. Scatter, who had hailed out about the timber, and on reaching the raft to which he was clinging, M'Ewan found, along with him, a man named Baker. They lay on their faces, and were drifted towards the breakers. When these were about reached, at a point three miles or so from the shore, the boatswain was washed off the raft. They reached land in a very exhausted state about 8 o'clock, and after they had been in the water several hours. They found a passenger named Harold lying on the beach so benumbed and exhausted that he was unable to stir, and it was not until he had been thoroughly rubbed with brandy, a case of which had floated ashore, that he was able to move. They then rigged up a tent, and, after considerable difficulty, succeeded in lighting a fire. The survivor Davidson is a son of Alexander Davidson, engineer, of Auckland.—John Harold, of the steerage passengers, stated that, being able to swim well, he jumped off the side of the ship, and swam some distance, in the hope of being able to seize on a piece of floating timber. He had been swimming for about 10 minutes when he came across a piece of wood about 4ft. long and 1in. in thickness. He placed his arms across this and floated on it for a while, in quite an exhausted condition. A hen-coop, which bore Mr Nicholson, came close to him on the top of a wave, and Harold left the piece of wood and took hold of the opposite side of the hen-coop to Nicholson. The extra weight caused the coop to roll, and both men were submerged soon after by a large sea. Harold then let go his hold, and reached a large plank not far distant, when Nicholson followed him. In the darkness of the night he did not observe, until he got on the plank, that a steerage passenger named Keys had already hold of the plank. He and Keys occupied each end of the plank, while Nicholson had hold of the centre. The last-named became so exhausted that he said, "Oh, Harold, I am going." Harold told him to keep up his courage, as he was sure land could not be far away. A wave came and swept Nicholson off the plank, but he managed to get hold of Harold's leg, which he held for some time, when the latter implored him to release his grasp. Nicholson released his hold and regained the plank, after sinking once or twice, but he was so weak that in a few minutes he dropped off the plank and disappeared in the gloom from Harold's sight. Harold and Keys had now the plank to themselves, and at times each of them was struck violently by floating pieces of the wreck. After buffeting the waves on this frail piece of timber for about a quarter of an hour Harold saw Keys leave the plank and walk on shore. He followed his example, and got safe on shore in a most exhausted condition.—Frank Wargaro, an able seaman, says that the ship was under easy sail just before she struck the first time, and that the man on the forecastle sang out, "Breakers

a head." The chief officer called the crew on deck, and ordered all hands to make more sail, as there was not sufficient way on the vessel to bring her round. The ship struck soon after, and the boats were got ready. Wagardo was on the mizen-topail yard when the mast went overboard, precipitating him into the water. After being in the water for about half-an-hour, he succeeded in securing a piece of wood, to which he held on. A few minutes after, in the darkness, he saw the pig-house floating, and he swam to it, and found that it had been taken possession of by Godfrey Fielding, a passenger, and two of the ship's boys. When they got near the shore, Wagardo saw a spar ahead of them containing at least a dozen passengers and sailors, but the sea shortly after washed it over the reef, and when he next saw the spar there was not a soul on it. The pig-house neared the same spot, and the shock with which it came against the reef knocked Fielding and the two lads off into the sea. Wagardo strained his eyes to see them, but they never rose to the surface again. Shortly after he saw Nicholson, who floated against the pig-house, and turned and made a grasp, but, failing, sunk out of sight. The pig-house floated Wagardo ashore, soon after this, without further mishap.

Speed in Telegraphy.

In the matter of telegraphy, the Americans set us an example. On the occasion of the last Presidential message, an experiment was made at the Washington telegraph office, the practical results of which will be of immense importance as regards the future of telegraphy throughout the world. The message, containing 11,500 words, was transmitted from Washington to New York, a distance of 290 miles, over a single wire, in 22½ minutes, the speed obtained being over 2500 letters per minute. At New York, the message was delivered from the automatic instrument, printed in bold type, in the presence of the Postmaster of that city. This achievement in telegraphy is the more remarkable as the principle involved is not new, but was well known in 1848. By the new American combination of chemistry and mechanism, the speed is apparently unlimited. The system, which was inaugurated in December last has now been several months in operation, and messages at the rate of 1200 words, or 6000 letters a minute, have been transmitted with the same satisfactory results. Hitherto, the speed attainable over circuits of similar length in England by the Wheatstone automatic system at present in use for the "high speed" service by the postal telegraph department, does not exceed 200 letters a minute. In New Zealand we have reason to believe the highest speed obtained has been at the rate of forty words a minute, which, however, could not be kept up very long. We know that the most skilful operators in the employ of the department—their number is not very large, because little inducement is held out to good men to remain in the service—have, in a couple of instances, attained as high a rate of speed as forty-five words per minute on very short messages. The longest message ever received at the Dunedin station contained about 8000 words, and was transmitted in four hours. We do not require to cite instances of the slowness of our system. Perhaps if Mr Lemon cannot be induced to take a lesson from America, he will see his way to introducing the English plan, by which the one rate of speed on our wires may be increased fourfold.—*Evening Star.*

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—Josh Billings has an entirely bald head; and it is related of him that once, when he was at the Zoological Gardens, Paris, the day being warm, he lay down on one of the benches and went to sleep. He was awakened by a sense of suffocation, and found something covered his face. He began to release himself, and the next moment a gigantic ostrich leaped up and began to prance down the path. The ostrich had observed the top of Josh's bald head, and mistaking it for one of its eggs, had begun to sit upon it for the purpose of hatching.

The General Government have received from California 50lbs of seed of the Chilian Alfalfa grass. This grass is being grown to an immense extent in California, and the reports of its stock-carrying powers appear too extravagant almost for belief. For example, it is said that, in one case, 21,000 sheep are kept all the year round upon 1,000 acres of grass, divided into paddocks. Alfalfa is a species of lucerne. Its roots strike down most vigorously to water; indeed, we have been shown, as a sample, part of a root which we are assured reached a growth of 6ft during a single year. The seed has been handed to Dr Hector for distribution.

The most recent artful device in the way of advertising is that which has just been going the rounds of the English Press. In the middle of the performances at the principal circus in Berlin, a gentleman of fashionable exterior entered the arena, and, walking majestically to the centre, made a signal invoking silence on the part of the spectators. Perfect quietude followed, everyone, of course, expecting a communication of great import; and in a firm voice the gentleman asked, "Is Mrs Hermann, the sage femme (midwife), here?" A roar of laughter burst from the audience in response to the singular question; but when the hilarity had subsided, a vigorous answer was heard issuing from the upper part of the house, whereupon the inquirer, abating nothing of his calmness, exclaimed, "Be quick, and go to number so so, in such a street. You are wanted at once." That was advertising with a vengeance.

Artificial Lakes for Mining Purposes.

Much concern is expressed occasionally at the Thames and other mining districts in New Zealand on account of the water being deficient at certain seasons of the year. The New Zealand miners are content to remain actionless in the matter, save occasionally to give a growl about the hardships they suffer in consequence. The Americans suffer in an equal manner from the want of water, but the giving utterance to a few growls does not satisfy the American miner. He draws upon his own resources, and tries to remedy by artificial means the natural disadvantage under which he labours. This is done by the forming of artificial lakes so as to save the rainfall in the winter time for the season of drought. The following extract shows to what an extent this is being done:—"The increasing demand for water for hydraulic, mining, and irrigation purposes, on the western slope of the Sierras, is becoming of more serious importance every year. A great superabundance of water falls on these mountains every winter, but, left to its natural course, it rapidly descends through steep gorges and canyons to the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys. The mountain streams that are swollen to currents in May and June, from melting snows, dwindle down, in July or August, to insignificant brooks, or become dry beds. Within the last few years the attention of miners and capitalists has been directed to the most favourable localities in the Sierras for forming artificial lakes for the storage of water supplies, until such time as it may be needed in the summer months for mining, irrigation, and manufacturing purposes. The South Yuba Canal Company of Nevada City last season purchased Fordyce Valley, near Meadow Lake, built an expensive dam, and now have an artificial lake of several hundred acres in extent. The supply of water they will be able to obtain from this new reservoir will be greater than that which they have derived from all their other sources. In Summit Valley, on the headwaters of the fork of the South Yuba, is another locality favourable for the formation of an artificial reservoir of 700 acres or more in extent. The valley is nearly 7000 feet in altitude above the sea-level, and the amount of moisture falling in that locality is said to be greater than in most any part of the Sierras. Nearly all such moisture is deposited in the form of snow, which remains on the ground until the Summer season is well advanced; on some of the higher points at the head of the valley, the snow, some seasons, remaining the year round, and at this time lies on an average of 30ft. in depth. The valley, or a portion of it, lies nearly flat, having a fall of only 14ft. in a distance of over two miles. The valley drains a snowy region of over 20 square miles. It is surprising that such a favourable locality for forming a large artificial lake should have thus been overlooked by the Argus-eyed watermen west of the summit."

The Colonel and the Cabman.

We extract the following from Mr Tinne's newly published work on the *Wonderland of the Antipodes*:—"Here (i.e. Napier) as elsewhere in New Zealand one meets now and then with social anomalies which one can look at sometimes from a ludicrous as well as distressing point of view. For instance, when I was looking about, on my arrival at the hotel, for some stable in which to put my horse, I suddenly felt a tap on the shoulder, and heard, 'How d'ye do?' from a nice-looking young fellow, whose face I had some difficulty at first in recalling. It was N_____, a pupil of the same tutor as myself at Eton; and here he had taken to keeping a livery stable in Napier, and driving a hansom in the streets for hire. Most of the residents knew his history, and looked upon the whole affair rather as a joke than otherwise; so much so, that they did not hesitate to offer him their hospitality, and ladies would always bow on meeting him unless he was actually on the box driving. They told me an amusing story of his experience. Colonel Russell, the Minister of Instruction, hired the hansom for a ball in the neighbourhood, and on reaching the door of the house gave N_____, instructions to return for him at 1 a.m. N_____, touched his hat, and rode off, but had not gone far down the road before he stopped, took the horse out and tethered him to a tree, and slipping off his mackintosh, came back to the house in full evening dress, having received an invitation also himself. The evening wore out and morning arrived. About three o'clock someone walked up to Colonel Russell, whom he saw leaning against the wall and looking rather annoyed, and remarked to him, 'Why, Russell, I thought you were an early bird; what are you doing at the ball still?' 'Well,' said the Colonel, 'I had intended to go home about two hours ago, but there's that confounded cabby of mine engaged for three more dances, and I can't get away till he's done.'

A remarkable coincidence occurred in connection with the late Sydney Cup race. It appears that the lad who rode Speculation (Dusgan) had also a "mount" for the first race on the Cup day. The horse was very fractious previous to starting, and, rearing up in front of the stand, fell on its rider, who it was thought could not possibly have escaped without being seriously injured. Such, however, was not the case, as, in addition to riding in this race, he afterwards won the Cup on Speculation. In this there would be nothing remarkable but for the fact that exactly the same thing occurred last year, when, after being hurt in a previous race, he rode Vixen and won the Cup.

DUNEDIN ADVERTISEMENTS

COLMAN BURKE,**O T A G O****B R E W E R Y.****DEPOT,****PRINCES-STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.****BULK AND BOTTLED ALES.****BULK AND BOTTLED STOUT.****B R I T I S H HOTEL,****GEORGE AND HANOVER STREETS,****DUNEDIN.****The Proprietor respectfully calls the attention****of residents on the Gold-fields to the excellence****of accommodation he is enabled to offer to Com-****try Visitors, Travellers, and Boarders.****The Hotel is commodious, well-furnished, and****centrally situated.****ALEXANDER M'GREGOR,****Proprietor.****A USTRALASIAN HOTEL,****MACLAGGAN-STREET, DUNEDIN.****JAMES PATTERSON, late of Clyde, begs to****inform his numerous up-country friends that he****has leased the above hotel, which he has put in a****thorough state of repair. He has spared no ex-****pense in making this large and well-known house****a comfortable home for boarders; and visitors****from the country will have every attention paid****to their welfare. This Hotel is conveniently****situated, being within a very short distance of****the Railway Station.****Wines and Spirits of the best qualities.****Established Twenty Years.****G E O R G E M A T T H E W S,****NURSERYMAN, SEEDSMAN,****SEEDSMAN, AND SEED-GROWER,****MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN,****Begs to intimate that he has constantly on hand****Agricultural and Garden Seeds.****Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental Trees in****season.****Garden Tools.****Pruning Gloves.****Flower Pots, &c. &c.****W. REID, N. U. R. S. E. R. Y.****and SEEDSMAN,****PRINCE-STREET, DUNEDIN,****has on sale a very large stock of all kinds of****FRUIT TREES, from one to six years old, also****a large variety of Pines and other kinds of****Forest Trees, Shrubs, Roses, and Flowers; Agri-****cultural, Garden, and Flower Seeds.****All orders well packed, free of charge.****Lawrence****VICTORIA HOTEL,****PINE-STREET, LAWRENCE.****RICHARD WILLIAMS, Proprietor.****Families and Travellers visiting Lawrence will****find every accommodation, and receive the best****attention, at this old-established Hotel.****A new building has recently been erected,****which considerably enlarges the accommodation****and enhances the comfort of visitors. The addi-****tions comprise a suit of Private Apartments,****commodious Bedrooms, and well furnished, and****cosy Sitting-rooms, and render the Victoria one****of the largest and most comfortable country****hotels in the province.****A substantial Stable has also been erected,****making now 13 stalls; together with four loose****boxes and coach house.****Paddock for the accommodation of horses****Clyde****Patent Medicines****MEDICAL HALL, CLYDE.****LOUIS HOTOP, Proprietor.****CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,****SUNDERLAND-ST., CLYDE.****Prescriptions carefully prepared.****BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS-****VENDER,****Importer of English, Foreign, and Colonial****Newspapers and Magazines.****Libraries and Magazine Clubs supplied at****small advance upon English prices.****ALL CURES MADE EASY,****in view of the present state of the****world, and to prevent the same from****HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT****is offered to the public.****Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, and****Old Wounds.****No description of wound, sore, or ulcer can re-****sist the healing properties of this excellent Oint-****ment. The worst cases readily assume a healthy****appearance whenever this medicament is applied;****a sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the****wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is****arrested, and a complete and permanent cure****quickly follows the use of the Ointment.****The comforts of a home, combined with the****conveniences of a hotel, are to be found at****HAWTHORNE'S,****BENDIGO HOTEL,****Good Stabling, with an efficient groom.****Alexandra****MANUHERIKIA BREWERY,****ALEXANDRA BREWERS,****THEYERS & BECK beg to announce****that they are prepared to supply their****SPARKLING XXXX ALES in any quantity.****Delivered free of carriage within twenty****miles.****Orders left with****Mr THEYERS, Alexandra;****Mr C. P. BECK, Clyde;****or at the Brewery, will be promptly attended to.****THEYERS AND BECK, BREWERS,****ALEXANDRA.****Wines and Spirits of the best qualities.****J. C. CHAPPLER,****AUCTIONEER.****Any orders for Sales in the Cromwell District****may be left at the Argus Office, and will meet****with prompt attention.****Patent Medicine.****NERVOUSNESS—DEBILITY—LOSS OF POWER—****SPERMATORRHEA—THE INDISCRETIONS OF****EARLY YOUTH—SYPHILITIC DISEASES.****In all the above cases, arising from errors and****the yielding to the passions, no time should be lost****to arrest the progress of disease.****D. R. L. L. SMITH, M.D.,****has devoted himself for twenty years in****the colony to the practice of this branch of his****profession, while previously in England he was****the pupil of, and practised with, the celebrated****Dr R. T. Culverwell, the only medical practi-****tioner who ever exclusively adopted this as the****sole branch of his profession.****Dr L. L. Smith hereby informs the public****that he is the only legally-qualified medical man****in this speciality of his profession; that others****advertising are unqualified, and that, therefore,****in pretending to be qualified, they are obtaining****money under false pretences.****Dr L. L. Smith also warns the public against****the quackeries advertised. If the taker of any****of these advertised nostrums escape with his life,****or his system be not thoroughly and irreparably****undermined by them, he may look upon himself****as the most fortunate mortal.****Dr L. L. Smith has been applied to by so many****unfortunate broken-down young-old-men, utterly****crushed in spirit, ruined in body, and filched in****poor, that he deems it a duty to publish this****to the world.****Those men and women who have been the vic-****tims of unprincipled charlatans frequently seek****that recovery which is often beyond Dr Smith's****control. When will the public understand that****it is to their interest to consult a duly qualified****medical man, who has made this his sole study,****rather than apply to a number of ignorant im-****postors, who merely harp and prey upon their****poor and health?****Dr L. L. Smith has always stated that to warn****the public of these quicksands is his chief reason****for advertising.****In all cases of nervous debility, lowness of****spirits, loss of power, pimples on the forehead,****lassitude, inaptitude for business, impotency,****drainage from the system, and the various effects****of errors of youth, and blood-poisoning from dis-****eases previously contracted, Dr L. L. Smith in-****vites sufferers to consult him, as he has no hesita-****tion in stating that no medical man, either here****or in England, has had the opportunities of prac-****tising medicine to bring about a cure.****Bad Legs****Scalds****Bad Breasts****Sore Nipples****Burns****Sore Throats****Bunions****Skin Diseases****Bite of Mosquitoes****Scurvy****and Sandflies****Sore Heads****Coco-bay****Tumours****Chigoe-foot****Chilblains****Fistulas****Gout****Contracted and Stif**